

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEARING COMMENTS AND AGENCY RESPONSE**

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Clearinghouse Rule Number: 10-089			Hearing Location: Madison, WI
Rule Number: Chapters Comm 21 and 28			Hearing Date: August 11, 2010
Relating to: Carbon Monoxide Detectors in Dwellings			
Comments: Oral or Exhibit No.	Presenter, Group Represented, City and State	Comments/Recommendations	Agency Response
Exhibit 1	Fred W. Brown HI Electron N3977 Meadow Drive Cambridge, WI 53523	Supports the process and code package. Believes the carbon monoxide alarm requirement is a good safety measure.	Support noted.
Exhibit 2	Don Iverson National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA) 1102 S. Eifert Road Mason, MI 48854	<p><b>a.</b> Supports carbon monoxide detection devices being listed, but believes the 2009 Wisconsin Act 158 limits consumers’ and manufacturers’ choices by requiring a UL listing. Recommends instead that listings by any Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL) that is U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) accredited to test and certify to American National Standards Institute (ANSI)/UL Standards be allowed.</p> <p><b>b.</b> Requests that carbon monoxide alarms and detectors be installed in accordance with the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 720, <i>Standard for the Installation of Carbon Monoxide (CO) Detection and Warning Equipment</i>.</p>	<p><b>a.</b> Support noted. However, the administrative rules as written recognize the ability of independent testing agencies to certify compliance to the UL standard.</p> <p><b>b.</b> Disagree. Many of the provisions covered in residential alarms under NFPA 720 are currently addressed in state Statutes, administrative rules and UL 2034.</p>
Exhibit 3	Pat Stevens Wisconsin Builders Association (WBA) 4868 High Crossing Blvd. Madison, WI 53704	Supports the ruling for carbon monoxide detectors in one- and two-family dwellings, but prefers the flexibility allowed in s. 101.647, Stats., relating to the location of the detectors. Requests that proposed Comm 21.097 (2) (b) be modified to reflect the statutory language.	Support noted. However, the proposed rules are consistent with language provided in national standards. For example, the International Residential Code (IRC) and NFPA 720 recommend locating carbon monoxide alarms near sleeping areas. The distance requirement is comparable to that required for a smoke alarm so the two devices may be combined as allowed in s. 101.647 (2), Stats.
Exhibit 4	Mark Wagner Siemens Industry, Inc. Building Technologies 6737 W. Washington St., Suite 2110 Milwaukee, WI 53214	Supports the ruling for carbon monoxide alarms, but points out that a combination smoke and carbon monoxide detector will not give the earliest warning of carbon monoxide presence. Recommends separate detectors with the smoke alarm ceiling mounted and the carbon monoxide alarm mounted near the floor level.	Support noted. However, the proposed rules reflect the statutory allowance in s. 101.647 (2), Stats., for a combined carbon monoxide and smoke alarm device. In addition, national standards and manufacturers’ instructions do not dictate a specific placement on ceilings or walls.